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Evening World Today.

**The**

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**World.**

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**FINAL**  
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PRICE TWO CENTS.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

14 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# HAIG MOVING AGAINST ST. QUENTIN; FRENCH MENACE LA FERRE AND LAON

## U. S. TELEGRAPH AND MAIL SERVICE IS TO BE MERGED

Surveys Being Made for Consolidation Which Will Be Under Burleson's Direction.

SAVE MAN POWER IS AIM.

Telegraph Messengers May Deliver Special Letters and Mail Men Night Lettergrams.

Surveys are being made for a consolidation of the nation's mail and telegraph services under the direction of the Postmaster General. Offices will be merged where it is convenient. Telegraph messenger boys will deliver special delivery letters in some cases, and in others letter carriers will deliver night telegraph letters.

Instructions from the Post Office Department say that in investigating the possibilities of consolidations in the various cities only the cheapening and improvement of the service for the benefit of the public is to be considered, and that conflicting "private or corporate interests" are to be ignored.

The investigations are being made throughout the country by committees composed of representatives of the telegraph companies and the local postmasters. The work for the companies is under the general supervision of J. C. Williver, Vice President and General Manager of the Western Union, with J. F. Nathan, general superintendent of the company, in direct charge.

Mr. Williver told an Evening World reporter to-day that the surveys now being made will determine the details of the plan, which will then be submitted for the approval of the Postmaster General.

"Ever since the Government took over the telegraph and telephone systems," he said, "it has been obvious that such changes and consolidations would be made as would make for economy and the conservation of manpower."

"I cannot tell exactly what changes will be made here, but I predict that in many cases local post offices and telegraph offices will be merged. Where it is convenient the post office will take over the telegraph quarters, and in other cases the companies' offices will be used. It will all depend on the cost, and the promotion of efficiency and the conservation of manpower in each individual case."

Mr. Williver said he could not tell when the surveys would be completed or what would be the nature of the report to the Postmaster General. Asked whether provision was being made for the disbanding of the services after the war, he declared that nothing was being considered now except economy of service and conservation of manpower, and that the reconstruction problem would have to take care of itself when it comes up.

The joint reports of the committees throughout the country are to be forwarded to the Postmaster General, and when the members disagree the local Postmaster will send a separate report direct to Mr. Burleson. All factors relating to costs and the releasing of men for war work will be gone into thoroughly.

## Brooklyn Woman, Daughter She Slew and Child, To Whom, With Another, She Gave Chloroform



CLAIRE (drugged).

MRS. NIENSTADT

WILMA (slain).

## BROOKLYN WOMAN WHO SLEW CHILD STILL IN A DAZE

Former Mother-in-Law Waiting at Cot in Detroit to Get Mrs. Nienstadt's Story.

Beside a cot in a hospital at Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Bernard Nienstadt, No. 551 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, is waiting for her former daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bernard Nienstadt Jr. to speak.

The younger woman yesterday shot her seven-year-old daughter, Wilma, and began to chloroform her other two children, Benjamin, twelve, and Claire, nine years old. It is believed she planned suicide, too.

The full story of the tragedy which was almost quadruple is the story that the elder Mrs. Nienstadt, grandmother of the three children, is waiting to hear.

The only explanation thus far suggested is that the younger Mrs. Nienstadt, who was divorced when a man she had expected to marry married another woman.

## SENATE INQUIRY HINTED INTO "GASLESS SUNDAY"

Resolution Calls on Fuel Administration for Facts on Gasoline Supply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Senate inquiry into the need for the "gasolineless Sunday" order of the Fuel Administration was foreshadowed to-day by passage of a resolution introduced by Senator Lodge. The resolution directed the Fuel Administration to give the Senate the total daily production and consumption of gasoline and complete data on the present surplus and how fast a surplus is being created.

## HOUSE HURRIEDLY ADOPTS SENATE DRY ZONE PLAN

Italy Protests to U. S. Against Wine Import Feature of Prohibition Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Without a dissenting vote the House to-day passed, after a few minutes consideration, the Senate resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines, shipyards and other war production plants.

A protest against the provision in the war time Prohibition Bill barring the importation of wines except those in transit after final passage of the measure has been made by the Italian Government through Ambassador Di Celere. A copy of the protest was transmitted to the Senate Foreign Relations to-day by Secretary Lansing.

In his communication the Italian Ambassador urged that the measure be amended so as to permit the wine-makers of his country an opportunity to adjust their business. Under its provision the importation of wine would be prohibited May 1 next, and the Italian Government urges that the importation be postponed up to that time also.

## BRITISH MINISTER URGES AMERICANS TO KEEP UP SPEED

Lord Milner Says It's Necessary to Continue Present Energy in Order to Win.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Urging the necessity of continuing to rush American troops to France, Lord Milner, British Minister of War, in reply to an inquiry to-day wrote the following letter to the United Press Correspondent:

"You tell me that in certain circles in the United States the view is current that our recent successes on the western front have made the necessity less urgent of hurrying over American troops to France, and that America's splendid war effort can now proceed at a more leisurely pace. I quite understand how this view may be held, but I profoundly disagree with it. It seems to me, on the contrary, that the moral of our recent success is just the opposite. The remarkable achievement of the Allies since July 18 is of first importance, for it shows that we can win the war. But most assuredly we will not win the war if we get the idea that we can afford to slacken our effort."

"America's strength—great as it is—can only be relied upon to bring about a decision if it is added to the forces of the European Allies and not substituted for them. 'Surely every thinking man must agree that a great effort to win an early victory is better business than a more languid and protracted campaign. Costs, both in men and money, will be increased and not lessened by delay.'"

# FRENCH ADVANCE WEAKENS GRIP OF GERMANS ON GOBAIN FOREST

## U. S. ARTILLERY BOMBARDING STRONG GERMAN POSITION ON LINE BEFORE RHEIMS

Six-Inch Guns Smashing Trenches on La Petite Montagne, Which Rises 250 Feet in Height.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 9 (United Press).—American artillery has opened a heavy bombardment of La Petite Montagne, a powerfully fortified height which rises 250 feet at the point where the German line leaves the Aisne and dips toward Rheims. This height is the key position to the enemy front in that region. It is furnished with a strong trench system, and its slopes and crest are defended with thick belts of barbed wire. American batteries, including many six-inch guns, are hurling hundreds of shells into the slopes and onto the crest, ripping up wire, searching out deeply indented, wooded ravines infested with machine guns which command the valleys on each side, battering the trenches to ruins and generally making the mountain stronghold most unhealthy for the Germans.

German batteries behind the Aisne replied, bombarding Flines and the back areas, dropping high explosives haphazard over miles of country in their search for our gun positions. Simultaneously the American artillery with wonderful accuracy was smashing the Aisne bridges behind the Germans who are still on the southern bank of the river. Five bridges had been torn up.

The enemy line from the Aisne southward across the crests of the plateaus toward Rheims is much the same as it was Saturday. The Germans to-day were holding with determination to the tops of the tablelands. It is mainly the strength of La Petite Montagne—now being battered—which has slowed up the American advance toward the Aisne on the right of our line. A few more prisoners have been taken, including five who hid out for the purpose of surrendering when our troops reached their places of concealment. One was accompanied by a trained messenger dog.

## HUNGRY U. S. PRISONERS WORK AT BAYONET POINT

German Guards Prod and Club Laggards, Say Returned British Soldiers.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—Wounded British soldiers arriving from German prison camps tell of the harsh treatment imposed on British and American prisoners of war.

They stated that 150 men, including ten Americans, were in May, are forced to work from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., carrying heavy loads and pushing trucks.

Their food consists of soup and small slices of bread each. When any of them failed to work their German guards prodded them with bayonets and clubbed them with rifle butts. One of the prisoners died as a result of this treatment.

## SENATE HITS AT DISLOYAL.

Twenty Years for Loose Talk Under Bill It Passes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—An amendment to the Espionage Act, designed to punish draft saboteurs and to punish a loyal talk, was passed in the Senate to-day and sent to the House. It fixes a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000 or both, for making false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the United States military or naval success.

## British Troops Are Attacking Gouzeaucourt on the Hindenburg Line and Their Patrols Are Said to Have Passed Through Epehy.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Despatches from the battlefronts in France show that Allied troops are keeping up their hard blows on this, the fifty-third, day of the offensive, and are making steady headway at many points on the line.

Officially Gen. Haig reported only artillery engagements and the repulse of an enemy attack last night, but press reports say the British troops pressed ahead to-day on the front between Peronne and St. Quentin. British patrols have occupied the towns of Vermand, five and a half miles northwest of St. Quentin and Vendelles, two miles north of Vermand.

The French are now only four miles from St. Quentin and cavalry patrols are close to La Fere. The French now hold the Crozat Canal on practically its whole length.

The British this morning attacked Gouzeaucourt, southeast of Havrincourt Wood. They are on the western and northern edges of Epehy, within 2½ miles of the Hindenburg line opposite Le Catelet, and their patrols are reported to have passed through the village.

Practically all the ground taken by the Germans in the offensive which began on March 21 is now in the hands of the Allies.

## FRENCH AT GATES OF LA FERRE

PARIS, Sept. 9.—French forces during the night advanced toward St. Quentin from the south and also gained in their thrust against La Fere from the north, according to to-day's War Office communique.

St. Gobain in the wooded hill country centering in La Fere is tenable only with difficulty. (The St. Gobain forest is one of the strongest defenses of Laon.) The French can attack via Servais at the north, via Fresnes at the south and via Barisis and Auliers.

(La Fere is one of the principal Allied objectives. It is behind the Hindenburg line, 12 miles south of St. Quentin. The town is one of the strongest points in the Hindenburg defense system and is of the highest strategic importance.)

French troops have crossed the Crozat Canal, opposite Liez, three miles southwest of Venduill.

Two strong German counter-attacks were repulsed by the French in the Laram region northeast of Soissons. The French took eighty prisoners belonging to five different regiments.

## BRITISH FORCES PRESS ON

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 9 (Associated Press).—Field Marshal Haig's forces this morning advanced in the area west and northwest of St. Quentin and are now five miles from the Hindenburg line. They are still pressing forward. The British also made a formidable thrust north of the Arras-Cambrai Road.

(The Arras-Cambrai road crosses the Canal du Nord six miles from Cambrai.)

British forces have advanced to the east of Roisel, about seven miles east of Peronne, and Roisel is now under heavy fire from the German long range guns. The enemy is reported to be leaving Heudecourt, southwest of Gouzeaucourt, in response to continuous pressure. The crowded enemy trenches at Oppy, east of Arras, are being heavily gassed. Fires continue at some places, and within the last few hours fires have been observed at Douai.

In Flanders the British have gained another 1,500 yards to the west of Wytschaete, and from reliable sources it is learned that the Germans have removed virtually all their artillery to the east of the River Iys to cover the lines they held prior to their April offensive.

West of the Iys the Germans had left only old or captured guns which they had planned to destroy or abandon when the time came.

## SAME OLD STORY FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (via London).—Entente Allied attacks north of Armentieres, in Flanders, yesterday were repulsed by the Germans, who took prisoners, says the official statement issued to-day by the German General Staff.

Between the Ailette and Aisne Rivers, the statement adds, the French were repulsed along the whole front with sanguinary losses.

## BAKER, NOW IN FRANCE, SEES TORPEDOED TRANSPORT

Cables Daniels Praising Morale of Mount Vernon's Men and Heroism of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Baker, who has just arrived in France, has cabled Secretary Daniels that he visited the transport Mount Vernon when it arrived in port, damaged by a U boat torpedo. He paid a high tribute to the morale and efficient seamanship of the ship's crew.

The cablegram follows: "I have just visited and viewed the Mount Vernon. The high spirited morale of its men and the masterful seamanship of its captain and officers make such a stirring story of heroism that I wish all the Nation might know the splendid way in which that huge transport met and foiled the attempt to destroy it at sea. The traditions of your service are enriched by their conduct in this emergency."

## BRITISH FLYERS DESTROY EIGHT MORE FOE AIRPLANES

Captive Balloon Also Put Out of Commission Saturday—Three Machines Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Eight enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were destroyed by British airmen on Sept. 7, the British aviation communique reports. "Clouds and rainstorms limited work in the air on Sept. 7, but a good deal of artillery observation was carried out, as well as reconnaissances and contact patrols," the communique said. "Eight hostile machines and one balloon were destroyed by our airmen. Three of our machines are missing. Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped by us during the twenty-four hours. Our night bombing machines all returned safely."

## MAKER OF ARMY SHIRTS HELD ON BRIBERY CHARGE

New York Man Said to Have Tried to Influence Government Inspectors.

Joseph Cusack, who described himself as manager for Valentine & Co., shirt makers, No. 593 Genesee Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before United States Commissioner McGoldrick this afternoon and held in \$2,000 bail on a charge of bribery.

It is charged he paid money to three Federal inspectors for the purpose of influencing them to approve shirts made under Government contract. The company has finished a contract for 25,000 shirts for the army and is at work on a new contract for 25,000 shirts. The government supplies the materials and the company gets 45 cents a shirt for the making.

The three inspectors after receiving the first offer of money reported the matter and were instructed to accept the next offer as to get enough evidence for an indictment.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.  
Arrals, Publisher (World Building).  
500 Park Ave., N. Y. City.  
Telephone BRooklyn 4000.  
Check books for baggage and luggage open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)